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22 P.M., May 3

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S. HART,  
RICK & CO.  
Proprietors.

J. JEFFRIES,  
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Store, No. 118  
25 cents per  
June 20.

ALE.—Six Ibs  
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Imported by Mr.  
Wiles, Queen  
April 21—

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# THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

No. 247

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 28, 1832.

Price Sixpence.

## THE EMIGRANT.

My native hill fair, forsway,  
Your tops in living green are bright;  
And meadow, glade, and forest gray,  
Bask, in the long, long summer light;

And blossoms still are gaily set;  
By shaded fount and rivulet.

Oh, that those feet again might tread  
The dark green waving like the sea—  
The white footscattered o'er the steep—  
Where cool the western breezes come;

To fan the fainting bairns' brow—  
Alas! I almost feel them now!

Would that my eyes again might see  
Those planted fields and forests deep—  
The tall grass waving like the sea—  
The white footscattered o'er the steep;

The dashing brook—and o'er them bent  
The high and boundless firmament.

Fair are the scenes that round me lie,  
Bright shines the glad and glorious sun,  
And sweetly crimsoned is the sky

At twilight, when the day is done,  
And the same stars look down at even,  
That glitter in my native heaven.

On wide savannahs, round me spread,  
A thousand blossoms meet mine eye;

The red rose monthly bows its head;

As balmy winds go dancing by;  
Wild deer on the green bluffs play,

That rise in dimness far away.

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desired to command her in Martin's behalf; thus he was thrust into service unprepared, and here he felt the certainty that his death was approaching.

That morning Sir Peter Parker, in leisurely looking over the affair to make some remarks upon the rigging at the mizzen top gallant mast head, let his gold laced cocked hat fall off. He said, very thoughtfully, and in a very unusual manner, "I much fear my head will follow, this evening." From this moment he became thoughtful and reserved; he made several allusions to his wife and children; and at dinner—I dined alone with him that day—he was unusually reserved and dull; a kind of melancholy settled upon his countenance, and every feature indicated some secret foreboding awfully present to his imagination. Nine o'clock came; the boats were manned, and I, as his aid-de-camp, took my usual seat in the gig. All the boats had left the ship at the same moment, and the muffled oars and breathless silence, which accompanied the sounding waves. When the gig's keel grated on the sand, and the boat stopped, I was surprised to find Sir Peter Parker remaining silent upon his seat; and knowing his usual ambition to be first, I was rather slack in asking, "What is your will?" He said, "I have no orders to go ashore, and having no desire to do, if I should land first. This awks our chief from his lethargy; but instead of walking over the gang board, he stepped overboard alongside in the water, and walked on shore. The preparation of forming the men, selecting the advance guard, and giving necessary orders, diverted Sir Peter from his melancholy, and he appeared as animated, and flushed with a quick retreat. As the cavalry, having skirted the field, returned to our side; we were obliged to leap the hurdles, and point the bayonets through the apertures. On they came valiantly enough as soon as they perceived their prey, and our sixteen marines stood as quietly as if the chances were equal; they allowed the troopers to advance within about six yards, when they poured in a well directed volly, and the cavalry, with the exception of one, were all shot down at the same moment. The independent Light Horsemen of Virginia did not relish this salute; and the accounts of their accusation led to a general alarm.

As the cavalry had broken through the hurdles, and were coming exactly in our direction, we were obliged to remain concealed until they had passed, when we lifted our dead captain, concealed the muzzles from the moon-light, and advanced to the horses. The cavalry, having secured their horses, rode off, and the men who had been shot down were thrown, some huddled up, and all for the present perfectly rooted.

We had not a moment to lose; we again placed our dead captain on the deck, and the men who had been shot down were thrown, some huddled up, and all for the present perfectly rooted. We had not a moment to lose; we again placed our dead captain on the deck, and the men who had been shot down were thrown, some huddled up, and all for the present perfectly rooted.

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PUBLISHED BY  
EDWARD MORSE & T. L. GREENBANK,  
over 50 number current.  
DRAFTS—DRAFTS OF POST IN ADVANCE—\$1000 at end of the year

### ASPECT OF NEW YORK.

The situation of New York, had it not suddenly, was severely reduced in the imagination of those of us from the scene. For a person not present to find the houses of a city like this, he might find Dele's scenes of God in London. In the shades, people are not afraid to meet their friends. In London, on several weeks of meeting the complaint, and every man's private safety was in doubt, that they had no room to pity the distresses of others, for each had death lurking at his own door, and many in their immediate families, and knew not who to tell, or whence to fly. Thousands not savings in the ships in the Thames, and lived very comfortably in them, generally avoiding the contagion. The houses of such a contagious disease as the plague, it may readily be conceived, would present migration to the interior, and we find that every person who attempted to fly the country, was prevented by those of the next village, who took up arms and drove him back, treated every body from London just as the Rhode Islanders did the New Yorkers. Our present firm impression is, that no such awful confinement to an infected district can occur amongst the population of America.

There always will be, however, a great number of persons in cities who, let the danger be what it may, cannot get away, and for such the Cholera may be said to be a heavy pestilence compared with some others, for all are advised to stay, and they will then have more company among those who could go if they thought it best. We have endeavored, from private letters and the public prints, to understand the feelings of those who remained in New York, but the citizens have been too much alive to what is passing around them, to think of imparting information to others, and have been only by general paragraphs, or the hasty expression of a traveller, that we have been able to come to the point. Both a fact as the following, speaks more than a volume of reports from a Board of Health. "An acquaintance of ours," says one of the papers, "stated to us that he took out of our house, yesterday, the dead bodies of a father and mother, who have left nine small children in the greatest woe and misery." Such a paragraph is soon read—the reality how appalling! It is a military case, but how many more may there not be! All the varieties of lasses which the weariness of years generally produce, are at once seen: husbands from wives—wives from husbands—parents from children—the brother—the aged and the young—mothers with a single child to prop their declining years, lose this, their last hope. It becomes us, we think, as citizens, to contribute to the relief of the poor of New York, and if it is attempted, we are sure it will be done effectively.

But it was of the actual state of New York that we designed to write. This awful feature of a pestilence, the fury of being near and of nursing the sick, has not been experienced; but the whole city has been agitated by a series of reports—which have been very distressing. One out of doctors and popular recommend people to go out of town, while another declares it is certain death—some recommended a particular medicine which is denounced by others—at one hospital it is said in the morning that the doctors care all who come—in the evening the report is that more than half die. Then there's a class who cannot have the place of those who would slink in public institutions—druggists—public functionaries, &c., and these will not be despised by their families. The sick and lying in women cannot go, and their families remain—some of these are cases of extreme the most timid, and if they walk the streets, are alarmed and distressed in their appearance. In such a state of things, everything seems to tend towards alarm. It is truly a melancholy picture.

The New York Evening Post of Monday says:—

"The number of so many of our citizens at this time from New York, give the air an air of unfeigned phenomena. So many houses are shut up, so many warehouses closed, so many familiar faces are hidden in the shadows, and with quiet voices, the plans of business, that we hardly recognize the gay, bustling, noisy city of a month ago. Those who usually retire in the country in the warm season, have anticipated their usual time by nearly a month, and thousands who would under other circumstances have remained in the city, have followed them. We meet no longer the 'shining morning faces' of children passing to school, we see no well dressed people pronouncing Broadway, there are no equipages driving along the street, the noisy coaches sleep half the day, the stand, the omnibus, drive away early and soon, the traffic of the market square is rarely heard, the crowd of river craft, has deserted our docks, steamboats lie idle along the shore, and the bustle of our wharves and slips are silent and almost deserted. The only appearances of activity are at the hospitals, and among the medical faculty, who pass rapidly up and down in their gowns, the wonders of medicines, who are occupied night and day, and the publication of the daily reports of the Board of Health."

A letter from a young physician of this city to his father, says that on arriving at the Bellevue Hospital, he found the M.D.s of the place injecting 12 grains to one quart salt and water, into the veins of the arm, and saw at least a quart and a quarter introduced without a moment's hesitation. The effect upon the pulse was most marked and decided, it became both faster and stronger, and the count expressed himself upon being asked how he felt, as being decidedly more comfortable. (quite fine, was his answer.) Not the slightest uneasiness was in any manner produced by the injection of an large quantity of water into the veins. The experiment has been tried six times, always without any uneasiness; one instance, without being asked, the patient expressed himself as being decidedly better all over, and all, when questioned, said they felt more comfortable. The water was rather warmer than the blood.

Breath, however, was not yet balked of his visitation, and nearly all who were first treated in this manner died. The same person saw a mixture of subcarbuncular abscess, mixture of salts, and water, injected into the veins of a woman. Before the injection the pulse was scarcely perceptible, after the injection it was about a pint there was a slight increase of volume and force in the pulse; it was however but of short duration. One who was thus treated, was enveloped. The account of every experiment for saving life seems to be the chief topic of conversation, and it is told with all the variations that can be thought of, inspiring confidence or destroying hope.

Thus comes the agitation of mind induced by the belief inadvertently propagated by some, that the physicians will not report their cases—a man sees more funerals than usual passing his house—he believes he is deceived—“that every body is getting ill,” and makes himself not only very unhappy, but very liable to the complaint. He is condemned in his eyes by such a paragraph as the following from the Commercial of Monday:—“The edictorial resolution adopted by one of the Boards of the Common Council, prohibiting interments below a certain line, has not yet passed the other Board, and hence no ordination. It is represented to us by many informants that the burial, particularly in the cemetery round the Colliefield in Prince street, have become a positive nuisance. At one time, on Saturday, eight graves were opened at one time; and the number of interments during one day is reported to be so large, that we are afraid to mention it.”

There he comes to the Evening Post again, and finds the general consolation:—“The anxious takes to prevent the progress of our citizens from degradation during their course in the country, are defective. The means of preventing the infection, and the prevention of premature burials in the cemeteries of mingled disease when they cannot carry away. Corpses are often to pass and sometimes broken by their violence. We hear of persons presenting an injunction against that of 6 per cent. The love, sympathy, sympathy, the municipal police ought to be in the interests of the property of every citizen against degradation. If securing a more summary and regular body of medicines should be maintained.” And still more appropriate his feeling of being a prisoner in an infected city, he is told every day that in Philadelphia there is no disease. The same paper remarks two days ago:—“In French sentence, it is highly rated New

York, gave his opinion that the reason why mortality by the Cholera was less in London than in Paris was the abundance of water and water closets in London, while Paris, in that respect, too much resembled New York. Yet not the comparative compactness of Philadelphia gives the epidemic so owing, in some measure, to the same cause.” He now thinks if he could only get to Philadelphia he would be happy, and guessing again at his newspaper, he observes that 100,000 persons have left New York. He can neither eat nor sleep, and very probably falls a victim to the complaint. This supplication can we, doubt not, explain the agitation of hundreds who still remain in the city.

A lady who came from the neighborhood of Broadway to Monroe, informs us that she saw a man clinging to her at the front door upstairs, at eleven in the morning, and at eight in the evening saw him carried out in a coffin! She thought it high time to despatch.

The locality of the disease is another prominent point of discussion. The Journal of Commerce observes:—

“Another remarkable fact, compared with the location of the disease, is that in what was once called the ‘Yellow Fever District,’ embracing the lower part of the city as far as Fulton street, and extending from river to river, there have not been over 12 or 15 cases. In this district nearly all the heavy business is situated.”

Poisonous. The Board of Health of Poughkeepsie have reported five cases and 4 deaths as occurring within the last fortnight, of malignant cholera. But the sufferers were of the lowest class, intemperate and uncivilized in their habits; and no alarm was excited for the safety of the sound population. So says the Dutch Republic.

Troy.—The report of the Troy Board of Health to his Excellency Governor Throop, rendered on the 21st inst., states that of 43 interments, during the month of June, and up to that day, seventeen were cases removed suspected to be cholera. Sixty of the sufferers were drunkards. Others were cases of common cholera. Four only are considered to have been cases of the epidemic.

Rochester, July 21.—The Board of Physicians report now, the consciousness of a remarkable degree of good health among our citizens. In no former year have we enjoyed greater exemption from disease of every kind.

Jessup, Conn.—Two cases of Cholera occurred at Jersey City on Monday and Tuesday, both of which proved fatal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., July 23.—The Board of Health report 2 cases of Cholera. No other cases have occurred.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Board of Health, on the evening of the 23d, reported 5 cases as having occurred in the city in all, of cholera, from the commencement. None was known to exist, and the town was as healthy as usual.

HARTFORD.—Two new cases of Cholera reported in

The New Yorker speaks more than a volume of reports from a Board of Health. “An acquaintance of ours,” says one of the papers, “stated to us that he took out of our house, yesterday, the dead bodies of a father and mother, who have left nine small children in the greatest woe and misery.” Such a paragraph is soon read—the reality how appalling! It is a military case, but how many more may there not be! All the varieties of lasses which the weariness of years generally produce, are at once seen: husbands from wives—wives from husbands—parents from children—the brother—the aged and the young—mothers with a single child to prop their declining years, lose this, their last hope. It becomes us, we think, as citizens, to contribute to the relief of the poor of New York, and if it is attempted, we are sure it will be done effectively.

But it was of the actual state of New York that we designed to write. This awful feature of a pestilence, the fury of being near and of nursing the sick, has not been experienced; but the whole city has been agitated by a series of reports—which have been very distressing. One out of doctors and popular recommend people to go out of town, while another declares it is certain death—some recommended a particular medicine which is denounced by others—at one hospital it is said in the morning that the doctors care all who come—in the evening the report is that more than half die. Then there's a class who cannot have the place of those who would slink in public institutions—druggists—public functionaries, &c., and these will not be despised by their families. The sick and lying in women cannot go, and their families remain—some of these are cases of extreme the most timid, and if they walk the streets, are alarmed and distressed in their appearance. In such a state of things, everything seems to tend towards alarm. It is truly a melancholy picture.

The New York Evening Post of Monday says:—

“The number of so many of our citizens at this time from New York, give the air an air of unfeigned phenomena. So many houses are shut up, so many warehouses closed, so many familiar faces are hidden in the shadows, and with quiet voices, the plans of business, that we hardly recognize the gay, bustling, noisy city of a month ago. Those who usually retire in the country in the warm season, have anticipated their usual time by nearly a month, and thousands who would under other circumstances have remained in the city, have followed them. We meet no longer the ‘shining morning faces’ of children passing to school, we see no well dressed people pronouncing Broadway, there are no equipages driving along the street, the noisy coaches sleep half the day, the stand, the omnibus, drive away early and soon, the traffic of the market square is rarely heard, the crowd of river craft, has deserted our docks, steamboats lie idle along the shore, and the bustle of our wharves and slips are silent and almost deserted. The only appearances of activity are at the hospitals, and among the medical faculty, who pass rapidly up and down in their gowns, the wonders of medicines, who are occupied night and day, and the publication of the daily reports of the Board of Health.”

A letter from a young physician of this city to his father, says that on arriving at the Bellevue Hospital, he found the M.D.s of the place injecting 12 grains to one quart salt and water, into the veins of the arm, and saw at least a quart and a quarter introduced without a moment's hesitation. The effect upon the pulse was most marked and decided, it became both faster and stronger, and the count expressed himself upon being asked how he felt, as being decidedly more comfortable. (quite fine, was his answer.) Not the slightest uneasiness was in any manner produced by the injection of an large quantity of water into the veins. The experiment has been tried six times, always without any uneasiness; one instance, without being asked, the patient expressed himself as being decidedly better all over, and all, when questioned, said they felt more comfortable. The water was rather warmer than the blood.

Breath, however, was not yet balked of his visitation, and nearly all who were first treated in this manner died. The same person saw a mixture of subcarbuncular abscess, mixture of salts, and water, injected into the veins of a woman. Before the injection the pulse was scarcely perceptible, after the injection it was about a pint there was a slight increase of volume and force in the pulse; it was however but of short duration. One who was thus treated, was enveloped. The account of every experiment for saving life seems to be the chief topic of conversation, and it is told with all the variations that can be thought of, inspiring confidence or destroying hope.

Thus comes the agitation of mind induced by the belief inadvertently propagated by some, that the physicians will not report their cases—a man sees more funerals than usual passing his house—he believes he is deceived—“that every body is getting ill,” and makes himself not only very unhappy, but very liable to the complaint. He is condemned in his eyes by such a paragraph as the following from the Commercial of Monday:—“The edictorial resolution adopted by one of the Boards of the Common Council, prohibiting interments below a certain line, has not yet passed the other Board, and hence no ordination. It is represented to us by many informants that the burial, particularly in the cemetery round the Colliefield in Prince street, have become a positive nuisance. At one time, on Saturday, eight graves were opened at one time; and the number of interments during one day is reported to be so large, that we are afraid to mention it.”

There he comes to the Evening Post again, and finds the general consolation:—“The anxious takes to prevent the progress of our citizens from degradation during their course in the country, are defective. The means of preventing the infection, and the prevention of premature burials in the cemeteries of mingled disease when they cannot carry away. Corpses are often to pass and sometimes broken by their violence. We hear of persons presenting an injunction against that of 6 per cent. The love, sympathy, sympathy, the municipal police ought to be in the interests of the property of every citizen against degradation. If securing a more summary and regular body of medicines should be maintained.” And still more appropriate his feeling of being a prisoner in an infected city, he is told every day that in Philadelphia there is no disease. The same paper remarks two days ago:—“In French sentence, it is highly rated New

New Haven.—The authorities of the city of New Haven have passed no ordinance, prohibiting any removals from New York, who has not been absent at least seven days from remaining in that city for the space of two hours, without permission of the Health Officer under a penalty of \$100.

Providence.—The authorities have prohibited all persons coming from New York, or any other infected city, town or place, from entering Providence under a penalty of \$100.

Durham, July 13.—3 deaths, 9 convalescent, 2 recovered.

16th.—3 new cases, 1 death.

The whole number of deaths by Cholera, in this city previous to the 12th, between 25 and 30.

Very few recoveries; the first four or five days not more than one in seven or eight. Cases since generally.

A company of soldiers, encamped at Springfield, have two or three cases of cholera among them—but are doing well.

At Port Gratiot, among the troops under command of Col. Twiggs, there have been in all about 50 cases of Cholera, of which number about 20 have died—only one officer dead—one doubtful. The disease is abating. There are neither art nor sleep, and very probably falls a victim to the complaint. This supplication can we, doubt not, explain the agitation of hundreds who still remain in the city.

A lady who came from the neighborhood of Broadway to Monroe, informs us that she saw a man clinging to her at the front door upstairs, at eleven in the morning, and at eight in the evening saw him carried out in a coffin! She thought it high time to despatch.

The locality of the disease is another prominent point of discussion. The Journal of Commerce observes:—

“Another remarkable fact, compared with the location of the disease, is that in what was once called the ‘Yellow Fever District,’ embracing the lower part of the city as far as Fulton street, and extending from river to river, there have not been over 12 or 15 cases. In this district nearly all the heavy business is situated.”

Poisonous. The Board of Health of Poughkeepsie have reported five cases and 4 deaths as occurring within the last fortnight, of malignant cholera. But the sufferers were of the lowest class, intemperate and uncivilized in their habits; and no alarm was excited for the safety of the sound population. So says the Dutch Republic.

Troy.—The report of the Troy Board of Health to his Excellency Governor Throop, rendered on the 21st inst., states that of 43 interments, during the month of June, and up to that day, seventeen were cases removed suspected to be cholera. Sixty of the sufferers were drunkards. Others were cases of common cholera. Four only are considered to have been cases of the epidemic.

In the last or mortal stage, there is a dreadful low wail of voice; a cold clammy sweat breaks forth on all the surface; the dejections become more frequent and severe, and vomiting is sometimes excessive. In a short time the patient dies without a groan. If he survives longer, or rather if he is to last a little longer, after a few hours an imperfect reaction takes place—he is partially warmed, a feeble pulsation is perceived at the wrist, the decomposition of his features is less frightful—but the eye is injected in a puerile manner, chiefly that portion of it that is exposed to the light, and slightly or not at all the part covered by the upper lid; or an ecchymosis forms on the globe, finally a thin red line sinks in 24, 26, or 48 hours from the attack, and without the slightest struggle. Sometimes the reaction is more perfect, and he gives a hope of recovery for 2, 3 or 4 days; when he manifests a disposition to sleep, the intellect remaining undisturbed. His face becomes flushed, his eyes injected, and in despite of respiration or excitation, depletion local, or general, supervenes, and he dies with the usual cerebral symptoms.

We now resume the consideration of symptoms, with a view to glance at some too important to be omitted, yet not sufficiently constant to form a part of a general description of this disease.

In many cases there seems to be an indescribable momentary sensation of being seized with the cholera, before the appearance of any of the symptoms enumerated. The patient tries to convey this idea by representing himself as “struck as with a blow.”

In very many cases vomiting has preceded alvine discharges. In a large proportion of patients there is only a numbness instead of cramps of the upper extremities.

The alvine evacuations are described from the sensation, by the patient, as consisting of pure water. In some few cases there is dull, serpiginous headache, with or without tinnitus aurium [ringing in the ears]—At a quarantine station, the patient, on admission, informed the doctor that he had suffered from an attack of fever and ague, which had lasted for several weeks, suffered under an attack of fever and ague, which had a few hours before his death, was accompanied by violent spasms, especially of the upper lid; and, finally a thin red line sinks in 24, 26, or 48 hours from the attack, and without the slightest struggle. Sometimes the reaction is more perfect, and he gives a hope of recovery for 2, 3 or 4 days; when he manifests a disposition to sleep, the intellect remaining undisturbed. His face becomes flushed, his eyes injected, and in despite of respiration or excitation, depletion local, or general, supervenes, and he dies with the usual cerebral symptoms.

London and Westminster.—At a Court of Common Council, held yesterday week, the report of the Reform Bill was read. Mr. Bright moved a vote of thanks to the Queen for the bill, and the motion was carried.

The Times.—The bill was again read, and the motion was carried.

Upon complying with the above conditions, electors will be entitled to vote at any election of members that may take place after the 31st of October, 1832, and so on in successive years, unless they are removed or passed over.

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complaints—no one can be satisfied. We have many people who are anxious to gather a handful of men just going to board a man seized the subject.

cheating Tale is that work. It is worth noting that the real estate values in creation. The down town has been canonized in

of services to a company of Commerce, it is in necessary public works and other interests disease. They should be assisting their own merchants.

Counters five hours, are in circulation, and are the first issued. They are November 15th, 1821. Monitor says—The party is impossible for good and well, and understand, and passed at the party.

Cashier of the Bank, from which we are now in this state, their description of the signed John Patterson—payable to J. 1827, others April 7, the genuine by the pole, which in the party A in dollar not arises is very good.

New York follows a striking degree, to that most excellent in the third story originated. His dog, vowed to awake his bawd, and draw a young man around the animal, fell the bed clothes and second time covered

dog, aware that no

At this

the last, as an animal was swimming down the river for the purpose of saving a cord with a cord to seize neck, they were stuck with one of a ferociously upsetting the having no fire-arms, the same, which

On the 1st, he

to be an American, more than two feet long claws and his is. It is now at Mr.

days since, the singular of our subscribers, about three hundred, the usual

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Approved.”

July 25—Noon.  
There has been no case of Cholera reported to the Board of Health for the last 24 hours. By order,  
W. M. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Standing Committee of the different wards of the City and District, that they ascertain and report in writing to the Board any houses or houses in their districts that may accommodate so great a number of persons as in their opinion might tend to generate disease; the locality, general occupation of the inhabitants, and such other information as may be necessary to elucidate the subject recommended to their notice.—

At a meeting of our City Councils on Monday the following statement was received from the citizens of Upper Delaware Ward, and referred to the Sanitary Committee.—

**HANSEATIC LAW.**—By a law of the present Congress the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to discharge from debt those creditors of the United States who are unable to pay. This will be cheering news to some, who may now go to work for their families with some safety and energy.

Two cases of Cholera, both terminating fatally, were reported by the Board of Health yesterday, at the hospital in Third above Brown street.

Our neighbor of the United States' Gazette appears to have understood our pun on the Bank of the United States last week, and adds—“As the Bank was having the foot path repaired, it might have occurred to the Bulletin, that the distinguished gentleman at the head of that institution was determined to keep in his usual good footing with the public.”

The walk in front of the Masonic Hall in Chestnut street, which we are in circulation, and are the first issued. They are November 15th, 1821. Monitor says—The party is impossible for good and well, and understand, and passed at the party.

Mr. McNaught, Hall's Lane, O. T. Baltimore.

For general agent list, see fourth page.

A young gentleman was arraigned on Monday, a rampancy in Locust street above High on Sunday night. The evidence as to the identity of the prisoner, was so embarrassing that we decline handing an opinion on the subject. The fact of the rampancy however was allowed by all parties. Rampancy is a new word, distinct in its meaning from common sprawl and regular rows, although it comes under the cognizance of the law. It is a milder form of the disease called “going the figure,” and if not avanously checked will result in a knock down and drag out. This rampancy was graphically described as evidence, and it may not be improper to sketch the principal incident.—The town was silent and the watchmen gaped with want of a scuffle. Twelve o'clock had struck, and the reverberating voices had finished quailing and quivering important information of how the time passed, which those who were awake knew, and those who were asleep neither knew nor cared about. Suddenly a sound, as if from Pandemonium, astonished the citizens, and the whole town was astir.

A group of boys had run down the street singing “Ho! Ho! Martin!” accompanied by imitations of pipe, hark, crowing and Wimpey whoop whoop.

The nearest watch required silence and gently hinted the alternative. This notice was treated with scorn, and the orator of the party informed the watch that he had better be quiet, or they would serve him as a celebrated person served the “mush rats.” How the unfortunate rats were served the speaker did not state, well knowing that obscurity aids to the sublime, and fear is greater, when one does not know exactly what he is afraid of. The party passed on to Current Alley, where an arrest was made; but the evidence of one watch went to prove that the wrong persons were in custody.

A colored man—a witness, who knew nothing about the matter, told a long story relative to what he had for supper, and the state of his digestive organ, which threw much light upon the subject. He said that nose was a current thing in Current Alley. However, the watchman of the Current, who was taken every third into consideration, pretty respectable, aliy, that for the last four years, the improvement there has been considerable; that he heard a noise in the street, and bolted his door, like a careful man; and that he saw nothing of the rampancy, like a well qualified witness, as he certainly was, being perfectly familiar with his evidence, simply because he had no evidence to give, except a statement of his family concerns, and what a strong disposition he had for supper, on Sunday last, about half past twelve o'clock at night.

The watchmen then squabbled. One accused the other of being addicted to coming off his own best to fish in Locust street. The other said that his opponent shewed favor.—The case was postponed.

Two negroes next made their obedience to the bench. They were accused of bumping two gentlemen into the gutter, merely to show their independence, and of threatening to string the gentlemen up sans ceremony: a process which was interrupted by the arrest of the unchristian bairn. The master of the house and each claimed him as the establishing facts against the other. The result was that they went to prison. Darks must not bump people. They have been bumping quite long enough, and patience has its limits.

The bumper will eventually become the bummer, and that may hurt his feelings. As for stringing people up, it is a sort of neck or nothing joke, and we do not approve of it.

Men of color did not seem to care any thing about their uncomfortable situation, and went to jail with laudable equanimity. When they are released, they should be cautioned against the bumptuary process, or amayhaps they may again bump their heads against a stone wall.

Mr. Pedro Olden, a mulatto, was coming down the street, humming ‘Coal Black Rose,’ very much to his own satisfaction, and marching in good time to the tune, without giving offence to any one, and in fact behaving himself according to the rules and regulations of the night, when he spied three men ahead; one of whom was giving indications of the flying squirrel, by leaping from tree to tree. Pedro is not very fond of natural history, and he walked straight forward, without bestowing a glance upon the performer, who however dropped like a wild cat from Pedro's shoulder. Pedro's shoulders must not bump people. They have been bumping quite long enough, and patience has its limits.

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TO THE EDITOR.—  
The theater doors round us,  
The floor is in the air,  
The last note has died;  
The curtain will be raised  
A golden hue hangs down,  
We know that—end dream.  
The piano voice is slapping,  
The music of the organ  
The touch of the strings  
A sound of end dream;  
The organ grace is going—  
When you don't light the way.

Audrey's answer—  
What will my course be now?  
Without these words! Art near  
To me, returning east!  
What will thy drowsy career  
Of punishment be now?

The gloomy south, the icy north,  
The cold, the desert here,  
The day, the mountain east,  
The sun sets every where—  
The church, the old temple, and  
The Christian's place of prayer.

Then had swept in all thy terror,  
The regions of the east;

Then had the mighty—wither!

The fallen, and the lost;

The love, the foul, the beautiful,

All have been the dust.

The patriots, the tyrants,

Lord, vision, friend, and sue;

The victor's own birth took hostile

The victim it laid low;

The host that met for mortal strife,

Have fallen without a blow.

Behold them hast cast thy shade,

A frightful chill it bath;

One moment is the storm delayed,

The next it comes in wrath;

These scenes, omnia things, we fade

And wither in thy path.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

From English Papers received at the office of the Bulletin.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.—The love of Wednesday, and the Drawing room of Thursday, were very numerous and splendidly attended than any we remember to have seen for some time past. The Drawing room in particular was crowded to excess—not only the state apartment, but the saloons and even corridors were actually occupied by the company.

It was a most magnificent spectacle, and at a moment of particular beauty, like the present, it must have been one of deep interest and high gratification to their Majesties to pass the old halls of St. James's filled with the elite of the country, assembled for the purpose of showing their attachment, and offering their homage to their Queen and Queen.

The presentations at the Drawing room were numerous. His Majesty was attended by the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and by the Dukes of Albany, Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount of Jersey, Lady Anne Beckett, and Lady Falkland. The amiable Duchess of Leinster, with several other members of the Harrington branch of the Biddulph family, were presented attending the Drawing room. From the recent death, in Paris, of the vises of their late near relative, Anna, Viscountess Barrymore, but among those who were present, we noticed two distinguished belles, Miss Fanny Stanhope (the Honorable Major F. C. Stanhope's daughter,) and the Honorable Mrs. Worcester Stanhope, the classic perfection of whose features attract universal admiration.

Amongst the ladies distinguished by the richness and elegance of their attire, were the Duchesses of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Duras, the Duchess of Albany, Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount of Jersey, Lady Anne Beckett, and Lady Falkland. The amiable Duchess of Leinster, with several other members of the Harrington branch of the Biddulph family, were presented attending the Drawing room. From the recent death, in Paris, of the vises of their late near relative, Anna, Viscountess Barrymore, but among those who were present, we noticed two distinguished belles, Miss Fanny Stanhope (the Honorable Major F. C. Stanhope's daughter,) and the Honorable Mrs. Worcester Stanhope, the classic perfection of whose features attract universal admiration.

It was past six o'clock before the whole of the company was enabled to leave the palace.

A List of some of the most distinguished Dresses worn at Her Majesty's Drawing room:

Her Majesty.—An elegant Drawing-room lace dress, white satin, the body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds; train of white satin, with lace to correspond. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Dress of white satin, with gold embroidery, the body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds and diamonds; train of gold tissue (of Spofford's manufacture), with rich gold border. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

The Duchess of St. Albans.—A splendid dress of white satin, with gold embroidery, the body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds and diamonds; train of gold tissue (of Spofford's manufacture), with rich gold border. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

The Duchess of Bedford.—A beautiful guipure buff dress, with stripes of satin, of the same color, over a buff satin train; train to correspond, lined with white. Head-dress, lappets in diamonds, plumes of feathers, and a costly parure of brilliant, emeralds, and diamonds.

Duchess of Buccleuch.—A richly embroidered crêpe dress, a collet, in silver, lined with white satin blouse. Head-dress, blouse lappets, plumes of feathers, and a small eel skin display of diamonds and precious stones.

Duchess de Duras.—A white muslin dress, hand-satin-trimmed with blonde; train of silver lace. Diamond ornaments.

The Duchess of Hamilton.—A silver lame dress, trimmed with silver; corsage a la Vichette, blonde à la mandarin, and blonde silver lame train, lined with white satin; feathers, blonde lappets, plumes of diamonds and precious stones.

Duchess of Richmond.—White and gold dress; Adelais purple train, richly embroidered in gold. Head-dress, blonde, with feathers and precious stones.

Marchioness of Alton.—A beautiful white guipure silk dress, silver-colored in gold, and trimmed with blonde; train of silver velvet epingle, embroidered in gold, and lined with white satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Marchioness of Bly—Black crêpe dress, embroidered with blue silk and bugles; corsage trimmed with diamonds; mantua of watered guipure de Naples, trimmed with crystals. Head-dress, feathers and gold ornaments.

Marchioness of Lathom.—Gray figured silk dress, hand-satin-trimmed blonde; train of rich gray satin, trimmings to correspond.

Cousine Rose.—A white guipure de Naples, embroidered with fine silk; orange, a la Vichette; a rich blonde mantilla and shawl; mantua of Irish plush, trimmed with bows of satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Cousine Rosalie.—A white guipure de Naples, embroidered with fine silk; orange, a la Vichette; a rich blonde mantilla and shawl; mantua of Irish plush, trimmed with bows of satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Cousine Rosalie.—White crêpe dress, embroidered with gold, and trimmed with blonde over white satin; train of blue figured silk lined with white satin, and trimmed with blonde of gold border. Head-dress, feathers, with a rich plume and splendid diamond ornaments.

Cousine Bridget.—A crepe dress, trimmed with gold lace, over white satin; train of white watered silk, trimmed with a gold cloth, and lined with white satin; lappets in blonde. Head-dress, a plume of feathers and brilliant diamonds.

The Cousine of Carlisle.—A dress of white satin, embroidered with gold; the train of beautiful blue watered guipure de Naples; lined with white satin, and trimmed with blonde of gold border. Head-dress, feathers, and diamonds.

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